APPROVED

Morth Wiss. Littlity Co.

20 80X 352 Hernando MS 38632 Phone: 662-429-9509 Pax: 662-429-6202

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Toz	Melissa Parkee	From Worth Ms Utility
Pape	662-576-7822	'Date
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Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North Mississippi Utility Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table – Brights (0170002)

Contambano	MRDLE	MC MEDI	Water	22 - 24 2 - 24 2 - 24	en ander te de la companya de la com	Victorio	a <u>Evalçai Source</u>
Inorganic Constant	arine (
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018864	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.5	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.41	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminante	W.Y.C	a de ven	- 22. - 23.		mana ka taka sa		Typical Sagroe
Inorganic Co sta adiguno	11 (1828) 1830						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.002	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table - Eudora (0170006)

Contembrant ARREST STATE OF THE BASE STATES DATE STATES DESCRIPTION	
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Districcions & Dist		18.31			ing and the second of the seco	i er un	zobieł contambiants)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contention	eres "						
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.000246	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0,0072	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)		4	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.31	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	ΝA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	80.0	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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and Leaching from ore-processing

sites; drug factories

Contaminant	MEEK					ti	Typical Searce
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table - Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028)

Contambaste	MEDIC MEDIC					113	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disin	40.00	467		e de la companya de La companya de la co		ad of no	trobisi contaminants.)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total	NA	80	1.67	NΑ	2008	No	By-product of drinking water

Trihalomethanes] (ppb)

disinfection.

Controllorus	MOFE		a s			Transit LL	Typical Sérice
Inorganic Contambusts		4				e L	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0,006	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table - Lake of the Hills (0170029)

Contaminants	MELG F	MC TRAC MBDF			Section 1988	e de la companya de l	a <u>Twitcal Source</u>
Distrifectants & Distri (There is convincing o					essant de la company	est of m	caobial contaminants.)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminants					9 Swigger	Esse	
	W.C.	4				<u>A</u> L	Typical Source

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water De	adultion .
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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Bill J Roberson

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Hernando, MS 38632

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2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 4 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from 2 deep wells located in the Upper Meridian Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked "low" in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601.576.7518.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Doug, 170026 Need Madt Message re: Radiological Gampling Annual Average (20026)

170006 MRDL Violation

My Fax number 601 576-7800

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518
Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date
Wholen—— 6-30-09 Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date
r certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
<u>FICATION</u>
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
Date Published: <u>06/30/09</u>
Name of Newspaper: DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
Date customers were informed:/
Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCF mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
HILLS(0170029) BRIGHTS (0170002) EUDORA (0170006) CHICKASAW BLUFFS (0170028) List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
NORTH MISSISSIPPI UTILITY COMPANY INC Public Water Supply Name
I ymen

Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028) Brights (0170002) Lake of the Hills (0170029) North Mississippi Utility Company 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report Eudora (0170006)

is my water safe?

guards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safe-Do I need to take special precautions? has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection

and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hottine guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium (800-426-4791) water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from three wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer Source water assessment and its availability

Department of Health. When it is completed you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be made available upon request. Currently, our source water assessment is being prepared by the Mississippi State

limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish scribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prenants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contamiucts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas taminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-prodagriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Concides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as mestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pestican be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or dooperations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock mals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of anior through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases ponds, reservoits, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, tection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of nants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Pronecessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contamileast small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not Why are these contaminants in my drinking water? Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at

How can I get involved?

would like a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for your area, please come by our office at 1481 Byhalia Rd. Our office hours are 8 AM to Noon and 1 Pm to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you Other Information

Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suscember 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - De-In accyfdance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health

pended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until

rurther notice.

Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518. required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to Additional Information for Lead resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was

Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your posure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exstsippi Utility Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but preginant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North Mis-If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for

Water Quality Data Table – Brights (0170002)

per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change fre-The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during

2005 NO Fresion of natural deposits; Runoff			•	Barium (pam) 2 ?
•	=	L. 2005 N	=	Arsenic (ppb) 0
2008 No Discharge from petroleum re fineries; life retardants: sezanics	=	0.0005 NA		Antimony (ppb) 6 6
Range Sample Low High have Verbellon			ur 11, op 700p Mals Man Walar Aminants	Cutanicus MRIG Cutanicus MRIG Contaminants

	Lead - action level at consumer	(mg)	Copper - action level at consumer taps (Inorganic Contaminants	Contaminants MOLG AL		. e.o. (dild) mmman			Selenium (ppb) 50 50		•	(mma) (mma)	Niènita (mozemad ze Niimaton)		Nitrogen] (ppm) 10 10	Nitrate (measured as		(pph) 2 Z	ury [inorganic]			Amoride (mm) 4 4		(nnh) 780 780 780	Provide For Frances	Chromium (pph) 100 100				Cadmium (pph) 5 5				Romillium (nati) A A
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Water Quality Data Table – Eudora (0170006)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

		The second secon	Nimits (moscured on Witnessel)		(ppn) 10 10 0.88	Nitrate (messured as Nitromen)	2	Mercury [inorganic]		Huornie (ppm) 4 4 1.31	•	2	Gyanitie [as free Co.]					Cartenium (pub) 5 5 O.			Beryllium (pph) 4 4 0.1		1 2 2 (man) market			Arsenic (pph) 0 10 Q			Inorganic Contaminants	(pps) NA 80 1.	TTHMs [Total Tritalemethanes]		Natoacetic Acids (HAA5)	(There is convincing evidence that addition	SA TIME THE MINE STATE AND THE AMERICAN PROPERTY.
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natural deposits	from sentic lanks, seware: Fresion of		natural deposits	from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of	Runoff from tertificer use; Leaching	from landfils; functi from creptant	Frusion of natural deposits; Discharge	acumbs.	lischarge from fertilizer and aluminum	Grosion of natural deposits; Water at	factories	Discharge from plastic and furtilizer factorizer Discharge from classicated	L. notati in titatin të tarinorio	Discharge from steel and puls mile;	latteries and paints	metal refineries; runoff from waste	of natural deposits; Discharge from	Correction of calvanized nines: Fraction	decircal, adruspace, am desense in	coal-turning factories; Discharge frum	Discharge from metal refineries and	di irahiral deposits	Discharge of drilling wastes; Dis	electronics production wastes	from orchards; Runoff from glass and	Ension of natural density: Burnett	fire retardants; ceramics; electronics;	Discharge from petroleum refineries;	Water distribution	By-product of drinking	Walter Line Madell	By-product of drinking	at sound in miss and contamination)	usamecianis & disinecton by Froducts (There is convincion evidence that addition of a disinfectant is ne-essany for control of misochial contaminants)	WORRION TYPICAL SOURCE

Trailium (gpt) 0.5 2 0.0005 NA 2008 No Discharge from minos	Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories S Tunical Source	Your Sample # Samples Excepts		
	Discharge from mines Discharge from electronics, glass, and	2008 No	0.5 2 0.0005 NA	Thallium (ppb)

	genter			
=	Lead - action level at consumer taps	(ppm) 1.3 1.3 0 2008 10 No	Inorganic Contaminants Counter - action level at consumer taxs	Contaminants MCLG AL Water Date Exceeding AL AL
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Water Quality Data Table - Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028)

data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change fre-The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the

	1	Lead - action level at consumer taps	(jūm) 1.3 1.3 0.1 2008 10 No Cerrosian oi househald plambing systems; Freston o	inorganic Contaminants Copper - action level at consumer taps	(giph)	TTMMs [Total Tribalomethanes]		Maleacetic Acids (HAA5)	(Simple is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for content of microhial contentants)	Mishilectants & Disinfection By-Products	Contaminants MIDL Water Low High Date Violation Typical Source		
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Water Quality Data Table – Lake of the Hills (0170029)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	INOLU	MCL,							
	Or .	TT, or	Your	Range	Samp	le			
Contaminants			Water	Low	High	Date	Viola	rtion .	. Typical Source
Disinfectants (Thomas is now									
Haloacetic Ac	ivilicing Evid	ence ma	ii adamol	n ot a m	simecta	m is ne	cessai	ry for con	trol of microbial contaminants.)
(HAA5)(ppb)	.us NA	60	8	NA		2008	No.	Dir nasa	unt of defedden water abbeitest.
TTHMs (Total	000000000000000000000000000000000000000			m		ZUU 0	198	DA-M-00	uct of drinking water chlorination
(ppb)	NA	80	1.87	NA		2008	No	By-prod	uct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Con	ntaminants								
Copper - acti	on level at co	msumer	taps	44-					
(ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No		esion of h of natural	ousehold plumbing systems; Ero deoosits
Lead - action l	level at cons	umer ta	DS .						- T
(ppb)	0	15	0.001	2008	0	No			ousehold plumbing systems; ral deposit
Unit Descripti	ions				2.02				
Term	Definitio	Ħ .							
ppm .		100	nillion, o			3.00 P. 1			
			Hinn on	microm	'ams be	er liter ((pg/L)		
pph	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000 1000 1000 1	THE RESERVE		357442	121022556			
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For more information please contact: Bill J Roberson, P O Box 362, Hernando, MS 38632, 662-429-9509, 662-429-6202



PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF DESOTO

Diane Smith personally appeared before me the undersigned in and for said County and State and states on oath that she is the **CLERK** of the DeSoto Times-Tribune, a newspaper published in the town of Hernando, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper ___/_ consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

Volume No or	n the <u>30</u>	day of	 , 20	009	
Volume No or	n the	day of	, 20	009	
Volume No or	n the	day of	, 20	009	
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Wane.	mita				
Sworn to and subscribed be	fore me, this	<i>3</i> ⊘ day of <u></u>	June	, 2009	
BY Gudy N.	Owal	190_	O		OF MISSISSIAN DOUGLASS
NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MY COMMISSION EXPIRES BONDED THRU DIXIE NOT,	S: JANUARY 16	, 2013	0	; \ ·	ID No 61798 OTARY PUBLIC Comm Expires anuary 16, 2013
A. Single first insertion of	(130) 6.4 words	18 @ .12 \$ <u>67</u>	3.92		Poro cours
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C. Making proof of publication ar	nd deposing to sam	ne \$	3.00	_	
TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FE	E:\$ <u>676.</u>	92			

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report North Mississippi Utility Company

Brights (0170002) Eudora (0170006) Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028) Lake of the Hills (0170029)

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from three wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Brights, two wells from Sparta Sand Aquifer and one well from Lower Wilcox Aquifer for Eudora, two wells from Sparta Sand Aquifer for Chickasaw Bluffs and two wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Lake of the Hills.

Source water assessment and its availability

Currently, our source water assessment is being prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health. When it is completed you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be made available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may

come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for your area, please come by our office at 1481 Byhalia Rd. Our office hours are 8 AM to Noon and 1 Pm to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our system (0170006) failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April 2005. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Other Information

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North Mississippi Utility Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water

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has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table - Brights (0170002)

Contaminants	MCEG OF OF MRREE	MCE. (PL 0-) SERBE	Voit	Tow.		inger Balance Blace	<u>10 a fo</u>	*Evpreas Source
Districctsing & Bising								Costrik Caylaramants:).
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.53	1.12	1.93	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Progranie Cantantpani				+4	11/10/11/11		
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018864	NA	,2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, acrospace, and defense industries

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and
							paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.5	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.41	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	'nο	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA .	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA ,	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminants	MOUAE	<u>.</u>	1 <u>-18</u>	SUCCESS.			Evpicar Source ;
Inorganic Cantamirants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.002	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table - Eudora (0170006)

Contaminants	MCES- or MRDES	Sekketi, Majorani		R	nve 84 <u>Huoh</u> e	Sample. Date	Wiolation	Fypical Source
District ants & Disin (There is convincing c		taddinor		tent is	il Tue es sa	reforcen	ro Folkione	toprak Comtanumantsi).
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	1.33	1.25	1.35	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganie Contamina	IMW							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.000246	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0072	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and

							,
							paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	ÑΑ	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.31	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	. 2	0.0002	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2 .	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Contaminants.	MCE	<u>=</u> 2==			100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		Evpical Seauce
Inorganic Contamina	nts /						
Copper - action level at	t 1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Contaminants (F)	MCRE	4					TypicarSource
Inorganie Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table - Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028)

Contaminants	MCLC.	FIF, or	44.2		cie comple ise Dat	eroration	- Evpical-Source
Districcts research Distriction (There is convincing ex-				(Calabata)	and the second of the second o	to l'en m	English contamenants.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants.	victe.	7 <u>41</u>	Your Water	Campi Daile	e fostanie. Postanie 2, 1	at voice dia	A Stypical Sources
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.006	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table - Lake of the Hills (0170029)

Contaminants Disinfectants & Disin (There is convincing to		VI.or. MRDE Products	Water		And the second	iol ation	Bypical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	. 60	6	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<u>Contaminants</u> Inorganic Contaminants	MCLE	<u>210</u>	Your Water	Sample Date	#Samples: Exceeding Al-	Exceeds	Fypical Sonrce
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	图 20 million 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 199
Term	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

h m	
INR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
F 1-4	k are received not reduced, but tocommended.

Important Drinking Water De Term	ffnitions Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

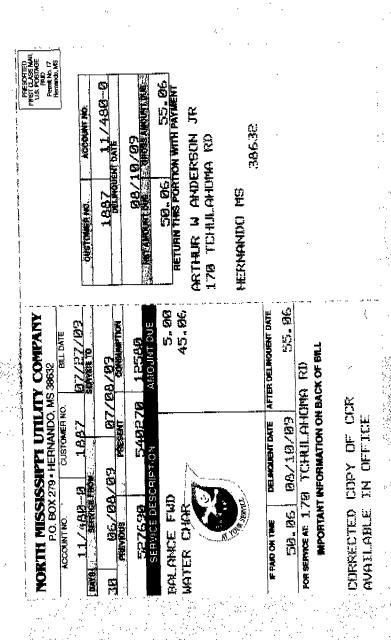
Bill J Roberson

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North Miss. Utility Cc.

PO BOX 352 Hernando MS 35632 Phone: 562-429-9509 Fac 662-429-6202

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2008 CCR Contact Information

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2008 Drinking Water Quality Report North Mississippi Utility Company

Brights (0170002) Eudora (0170006) Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028) Lake of the Hills (0170029)

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from three wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Brights, two wells from Sparta Sand Aquifer and one well from Lower Wilcox Aquifer for Eudora, two wells from Sparta Sand Aquifer for Chickasaw Bluffs and two wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Lake of the Hills.

Source water assessment and its availability

Currently, our source water assessment is being prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health. When it is completed you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be made available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may

come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for your area, please come by our office at 1481 Byhalia Rd. Our office hours are 8 AM to Noon and 1 Pm to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our system (0170006) failed to complete these monitoring requirements in April 2005. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Other Information

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North Mississippi Utility Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water

has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table - Brights (0170002)

	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Your	Ra	ınge	Sample		
<u>Contaminants</u>	MRDLG	MRDL	<u>Water</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u> Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Di	sinfection By-	Products						
(There is convincing	g evidence that	addition	of a disin	fectant i	is necess	sary for con	trol of mi	crobial contaminants.)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.53	-1.12	1.93	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganie Contaminants			g a				
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018864	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.5	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.41	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
			Your	Sample	#Samples	Excee	ls.

<u>Contaminants</u> :	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	# Samples <u>Exceeding AL</u>	Exceeds	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants				ANGE SE AS			
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.002	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table – Eudora (0170006)

	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Your	Ra	nge	Sample		
<u>Contaminants</u>	MRDLG	MRDL	<u>Water</u>	Low	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Di	sinfection By-	-Product	S.					
(There is convincing	g evidence tha	t addition	of a disinfe	ectant is	necessa	iry for con	trol of micr	obial contaminants.)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.33	1.25	1.35	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	. 6	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA .	80	1.67	NA		2008	·No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contami	nants					12		
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	Tirk der Seit Stelle Connection (1995)	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.000246	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0072	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and

							paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.31	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

			Your	Sample	#Samples	Exceeds	
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	Water	<u>Date</u>	Exceeding AL	<u>AL</u>	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table - Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

deposits

	MCLG	MCL,					
	or	TT, or	Your	Range	e Sample		
<u>Contaminants</u>	MRDLG	MRDL.	Water	Low H	<u>igh Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinf	fection By-1	Products					
(There is convincing ev	idence that	addition	of a disin	fectant is n	ecessary for con	trol of micr	obial contaminants.)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
			Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	·
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	Exceeding AI	<u> AL</u>	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminar	its						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.006	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural

Water Quality Data Table – Lake of the Hills (0170029)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

MCLC MCC

MCLG	MCL,					
or	TT, or	Your	Rang	ge Sample		
MRDLG	MRDL.	<u>Water</u>	Low 1	High <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
ection By-I	Products					
dence that	addition (of a disin	fectant is 1	necessary for con	ntrol of mici	obial contaminants.)
NA	60	6	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
NA	80	1.67	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
		Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceed	s
<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	Exceeding A	L AL	Typical Source
ts			A			
1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	or MRDLG ection By-I dence that NA NA NA	or TT, or MRDLG MRDL ection By-Products dence that addition of NA 60 NA 80 MCLG AL	or TT, or Your MRDLG MRDL Water ection By-Products dence that addition of a disining NA 60 6 NA 80 1.67 Your MCLG AL Water	or TT, or Your Range MRDLG MRDL Water Low 1 Pection By-Products Idence that addition of a disinfectant is 1 NA 60 6 NA NA 80 1.67 NA Your Sample MCLG AL Water Date	or TT, or Your Range Sample MRDLG MRDL Water Low High Date ection By-Products dence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for con NA 60 6 NA 2008 NA 80 1.67 NA 2008 Your Sample #Samples MCLG AL Water Date Exceeding A	or TT, or Your Range Sample MRDLG MRDL Water Low High Date Violation ection By-Products dence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of mice NA 60 6 NA 2008 No NA 80 1.67 NA 2008 No Your Sample #Samples Exceeding AL AL

Unit Descriptions								
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>							
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)							
NA	NA: not applicable							
ND	ND: Not detected							

NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions								
<u>Term</u>	Definition							
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.							
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.							
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.							
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.							
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.							
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated							
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level							

For more information please contact:

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